## DOUBLE SHEET THE CODFISH TROUBLES.

The Treaty of 1813, and the English Interpretation.

The Growth and Extent of the American

Fisheries. THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Treaty of ISIS.

[From Niles Register.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the United Ringdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was made and concluded at London, on the 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Albert Gallatin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of France, and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of his Britanue Majesty, and the Right Honorable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and President of the Privy Conneil for Trade and Plantations, and Henry Goulburn Eq., one of his Majesty's Under Secretaries of State, fully authorised and empowered by their respectave governments: And whereas the said convention was daly ratified by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Britannic Majesty, on the second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, on the twenty-eighth day of January following: And whereas the ruilications of that we governments were exchanged, in the city of Washington, on the thirtieth day of the present month of January, by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the United States, on the part, has appointed the Right Honorable Frederick, John Robinson, Treasurer of his M

the convention are supplied and elucidated by the onthings of Plenipotentiary goar the United States, on
the part of his Britannic Majesty; the articles of
which convention are, word for word, as follows:
the King of the United States, on
have, for that purpose, based their respective
plenipotentiaries, that is to say; the President of
the United States, on his part, has appointed
Albert Gallatin, their Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of France,
and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of France,
and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of his Britamino Majesty; and his Majesty has appointed the
light Honorable Prederick, John Robisson, Treamerer of his Majesty's Navy, and President of
the Majesty's Under Recretaries of Sci., one of his
Majesty's Under Recre cluded within the above mentioned limits: pro-vided however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors, for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be unof purchasing word, and of they shall be un-der such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

ARTICLE II

It is agreed that a line drawn from the most northwestern point of the lake of the Woods, along the forty-minth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-minth parallel of north latitude, then that a line, drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of the United States and those of his Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the nic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States, and the southern boundary of the territories of his Beltanuic Majesty, from the lake of the Woods to the Stony Mounta

of the Woods to the Stony Mountains.

ARTICLE III

It is agreed, that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony mountains, shall, tegether with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the works. free and open, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, cuitzens, and subjects of the two powers: it being well understood, that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or State to any part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting parties, in that respect, being to prevent disputes and differences amongst themselves

ARTICLE IV.

amongst themselves

ARTICLE IV.

All the provisions of the convention "to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty," concluded at London, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, with the exception of the clause which limited its dura ion to four vears, and excepting, also, so far as the same was affected by the declaration of his Majesty respecting the island of St Helena, are hereby extended and continued in force for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, in the same manner as if all the provisions of the sand convention were herein specially recited.

ARTICLE V.

the provisiors of the said convention were herein specially recited.

ARTICLE V

Whereas it was agreed by the first article of the treaty of Ghent, that "All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treavy, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any slaves, or other private property;" and, whereas, under the aforesaid article, the United States claim for their citizens, and as their private property, the restitution of, or full compensation for, all slaves who, at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said treaty were in any territory, places, or possessions whatsoever, directed by the said treaty to be restored to the United States, but then still occupied by the British forces, whether such slaves were, at the date aforesaid, on shore, or on board any British vessel, lying in waters within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas differences have arisen, whether, by the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid article of the treaty of Ghent, the United States are entitled to the restoration of, or full compensation for, all or any slaves, as above described, the high contracting parties hereity agrees to rate the said differences has a shove described, the high contracting parties hereity agrees to rate the said differences has a shove described, the high contracting parties hereity agrees to rate the said differences has a state the said differences here arises hereity agrees to rate the said differences here arises hereity agrees to rate the said differences hereity agrees to rate the said differences here arises hereity agrees to rate the said differences hereity agrees to rate the said dif restoration of, or full compensation for, all or slaves, as above described, the high contract-parties hereby agree to refer the said differences to some friendly sovereign or State, to be named for that purpose; and the high contracting parties for there engage to consider the decision of such friendly sovereign or State to be final and conclusive on all the matters referred.

This convention, when the same shall have been duly ravided by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Scante, and by his Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States, and on his Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this date, or scoon; if possible.

In winces whereof, the respective pleatpotentiaries have signed the same, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms

Done at London, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

[L. S.] ALBERT GALLATIN.

[L. S.] RICHARD RUSH

[L. S.] FERDERICK JOHN ROBINSON.

[L. S.] HENRY GOULBURN

[L. S.] FIREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON.

[L. S.] HENRY GOULBURN

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled, with good faith, by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have become set my [L. S.] hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of independence the forty third.

By the President:

By the President : John Qu'ney Adams, Secretary of State.

The English Interpretation of the Fishery
Treaty of 1818.

The following legal opinion respecting the interpretation of the treaty of 1818, was given by the Queen's law officers, the Advocate and the Attorney General, in compliance with a requisition on this subject, made by Lord Palmerston in 1841:—

OURRY 1—In obedience to your lord-hip's commands, we have taken there papers into consideration, and have the honor to report that we are of opinion that the treaty of 1783 was anomalled by the war of 1812; and we are also of opinion that the rights of fishery of the United States must now be considered as defined and regulated by the convention of 1818 and with respect to the general question, "if so what fight?" we can only refer to the terms of the convention as explained and elucidated by the observations which will occur in answering the other specific queries.

2—Except within certain defined limits, to which the

premise the land covered with water, as far as could be available for the due enjoyment of the liberty granted.

6—By the Convention, the liberty of entering the bays and harbors of Nova Scotia for the purpose of purchasing wader, is conceded in general terms, unrestricted by any condition expressed or implied, limiting it to vessels duly provided at the commencement of the veyage; and we are of opinion that no such condition can be attached to the enjoyment of the liberty.

7.—The rights of fishery ceded to the citizens of the united States, and those reserved for the exclusive entitle of the citizens of the condition.

7.—The rights of fishery ceded to the citizens of the United States, and those reserved for the exclusive enjoyment of British abjects depend altogether upon the Convention of 1818, the only existing treaty on this subject between the two countries; and the material points rising thereos, have been specifically answered in our replies to the preceding queries. We have, &c.

(Signed) J. DODSON,
THOSE WILDE

(Signed) J. DODSON,
THO'S WILDE.

### The Codfish and Mackerel Misunderstanding.

There can be no better period than the present for endeavoring to settle the question relative to the fisheries on the northeastern coast of this continent. The United States government will never be in a better position to arbitrate, either through diplo macy or guppowder. This long-delayed controversy should be disposed of so that our hardy sons of the rocky bound coast, whose lives are devoted to the employment of fishing, may pursue their avocations without the least fear of arrest or molestation As late as the spring of the year 1839, several of our fishermen were arrested upon the alleged charge of entering the British forbidden waters. On that pension the United States revenue cutter Hamilton, under command of Capt. Sturgis, was despatched under orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed thither and make inquiry into the causes of the capture of several fishing vessels. Colonel Barnes, then Naval Officer of Boston, accompanied the cutter, which proceeded to Yarmouth, N. S., cruised up the bay of Fundy and around several of its islands. The cutter was absent from Boston some ten days, and returned with the information

its islands. The cutter was absent from Boston some ten days, and returned with the information that several persons and vessels had been seized, but that the Court of Admiralty would probably release them, as their seizure and detention was made without sufficient cause.

The American consular agent at Yarmouth was Henry A. Grantham, who took a lively interest in behalf of the fishermen, who suffered most severely by being captured by the British armed vessels. The following account of the affair was furnished at the time; and as the fishing business has again assumed a serious aspect, we think a new publication of the facts, as then furnished by Mr. G., will prove interesting to the readers of the Herald. The statement, in substance, was as follows:—

The schooner Independence. Wm Burgess, master, was seized on the 26th of May, while lying at anchor near the Tusket Islands, by the British government vessel, the Victory; she was carried into Yarmouth, and stripped of her sails and part of her rigging. The Independence belonged to Vinalhaven, Maine, and sailed thence on the 10th of April, for a fishing voyage in the Bay of Fundy. The master and crew deposed that they never approached within less than 15 miles of the coast of Nova Scotia until about the end of April, when, being in want of water, and the wind blowing very heavy, they stood in for the Tusket Islands, where they remained 24 hours.

After the expiration of that time, they put to sea again, and remained on the fishing ground until the 25th of May, when their only compass was ac-

After the expiration of that time, they put to sea sgain, and remained on the fishing ground until the 25th of May, when their only compass was accidentally broken, and being again in want of water, they stood in once more for the coast, intending to make the port of Yarmouth, to get their compass repaired; but the wind being adverse and the weather hazy, they were obliged to take shelter at the Tusket Islands, and were there captured on the day after their arrival. They deposed that they had, at no time, taken any fish at a less distance from the coast than 15 miles, nor at any one tance from the coast than 15 miles, nor at any one time remained at anchor near the islands, or at any port more than 24 hours. They admitted, however, that they had been persuaded once to lend their nets to an inhabitant of the Tusket Islands, for one night,

time and place with the Independence, and under similar circumstances, having put in at the Tuskots for wood and water. The captain and crew deny, on oath, having taken any fish, at any time, within 16 miles of the coast; and they had not leat their nets, as those of the Independence had done.

The schooner Java was also seized at the same time and place; the captain and crew acknowledged that they had taken fish at the Tuskets.

The Hart, Captain Turner, was seized at the Tuskets on the 30th of May, having put in there for wood, water and shelter. She had once helore anchored in Yarmeuth harbor, having come in for the purpose of hiring an additional hand. The captain and crew deny having ever fished within 15 miles of the coast, or remained lenger than 24 heurs, at one time, at the Islands, or at any port; they a limit, low-ever, that in compensation for assistance rendered the captain of a British fisherman at the islands, they accepted from him two barrels of harring. Their statement is confirmed by the British Captain who was fishing at the Tuskets, and deposes that the Hart never remained there for more than 24 hours, and never took any fish while there.

Mr. Grantham then says:—

These depositions I enclosed to John Marrow, Esq. United States Consul at Halifax, for the purpose of using them to assist him in his endeavors to effect the release of the Magnolia, Java and Hart, on the plea of their having been seized and detained on insufficient grounds.

The masters of these three last named vessels, by my advice researched to H. 15th named vessels, by

plea of their having been serzed and detained on insufficient grounds.

The masters of these three last named vessels, by my advice proceeded to Halifax, where they now are, awaiting the decision of the government officer there, whether they will be obliged to contest the legality of the seizures in the Court of Vice Admiralty at that place. I have received no information from thence, that can be depended upon, as to the probable issue of the exertions already made, and now making, in behalf of the owners and others interested in these vessels.

The affidavits which have been made to substantiate the legality of these seizures are, first, that of the court of the country of these seizures are, first, that of

The affidavits which have been made to substantiate the legality of these seizures are, first, that of John McConnell, of this place, who deposes that he did see the crew of the Java, between the IIth and 27th days of May hast, in the Tusket Islands, put their nets into the boat belonging to that vessel, and on the following morning he saw them return with a quantity of fish, which was repeated four or five times during the above mentioned period, and that the skipper of the Java acknowledged to him that he had taken fish within the prohibited limits, for bait. He further states that on Sunday, the 26th of May last, he saw on the deck of the Java, then lying in the Tusket Islands, a quantity of gurry, which the crew said was from about three quintals of fish, caught the day before, and that he saw the master and crew throw the same overboard, being then about two miles from Tebeque Point in Yarmouth.

2. The same person, John McConnell, farther deposed that he saw the Magnolia about two weeks previously, when at anchor in the islands, send two boats away in the evening with fish, which also again took place for several successive days. He farther etated that the crew of the Magnolia did, about the same time, acknowledge that they were then taking fish among the Tusket Islands, and had before been doing the same.

3. David McConnell, of Yarmouth, made oath

doing the same.

3. David McConnell, of Yarmouth, made oath

doing the same.

3. David McConnell, of Yarmouth, made onth that the skipper of the American schooner Independence acknowledged to him on the 26th day of May, that he had hired nets belonging to that schooner to the skipper of an English fishing vessel, to be set by him on shares

4. Jonathan Baker, of Yarmouth, deposed that, between the 11th and 18th days of May last, he saw the crew of the American schooner Java, then at archor in the Tusket Islands, put the nets out of the schoener into the boats, on the evenings of four different days, leave the vessel, and return in the mornings with the nets and a quantity of herring.

5 Joseph Darby, commander of the schooner Victory, deposed that he did see from on board the said schooner Victory, then lying in the Tusket Islands, the orew of the American fishing boat Hart, cleaning fish on board of that vessel, and that the maeter of the Hart acknowledged to him that he did, about a week previously, procure from Benjamin Brown two barrels of fresh herrings for bait.

The crew of the Magnolia positively deny the truth of the deventioner and the start of t

min Brown two barrels of fresh herrings for bait.

The crew of the Magnolia positively deny the truth of the deposition made against them, and they say that their vessel must have been mistaken for some other. The crew of the Independence also deny having hired their nets, and it is probable that the acknowledgment sworn to as made by the master, has been misunderstood by the person to whom it was made, the real admission having been the lending the nets for one night to an inhabitant of the Tusket Islands, as is mentioned in the depositions of the master and crew of the Independence. I need not remark upon the insufficiency of the evidence upon which the seizures of the Indedendence and Hart have been made. It consists entirely of and Hart have been made. It consists entirely of verbal seknowledgments, which may, and usually are, misunderstood or misconstrued, and can seldom be correctly repeated; and, indeed, taking for grant-dithat the admissions were to have be I may observe, that all these vessels have been fitted out on shares—that is, each man on board, in life of wages, receives a share of fish at the ter-mination of the voyage. This circumstance may

hination of the Voyage. This circumstance may be of importance, as it probably may affect their evidence in the Court of Vice Admiralty.

The crews of the Java, Magnolia, and Independence, were put by me on beard of a British schooner, the master of which landed them at Castine, in er, the master of which landed them at Castine, in the State of Maine. They were in a perfectly destitute condition, the provisions and stores of the vessel having been seized. I had, therefore, to provide for them while they remained in this place, and to find them a passage to the United States.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,

HENRY A GRANTHAM,

Cons'r. Agent U. S. for the port of Yarmouth, N. S.

The Fishing Boundaries.

The line laid down by the British Government within which it is declared unlawfut for American which which it is declared unawall for American fishermen to pursue their trade, is as follows:—
Commencing at a point three miles outside of Miscou Island, thence to North Point of Prince Edward Island, thence to Cape East, P. E. I., thence southeast to Cape Breton.

The British authorities are determined to molest our fishermen every way in their power. They will

The British authorities are determined to molest our fishermen every way in their power. They will drive them from the fishing grounds they have been accustomed to visit for years, and in addition impose upon them adulty for the privilege of anchoring in their harbors. If our government submits to those impositions, we mistake its character entirely. At Gloucester, Mass., there is a fleet of thirty or forty fishermen ready to sail, and awaiting the setlement of the fishing trouble.

Views of the British Colonial Papers.

Views of the British Colonial Papers.

The St, John New Brunswicker of the 24th remarks that Mr. Webster labors under the impression that her Mujesty's government is about to enforce the convention strictly, accerding to the opinion of the law officers of England. We believe that such is not the case. For some years past there has been a facit understanding that American fishing vessels should only be excluded from those bays or inlets of our coast which were less than six miles wide, and within which American vessels could not fish unless within three miles of the land either on the one side or the other. There is not the slightest necessity for straining the terms of the convention; for it is notorious that American fishing vessels pursue their business everywhere near the sheres of these provinces, within three miles of the land, where only in the autumn they get the best fishing—and fi is to prevent this flagrant and acknewledged brach of the convention that the present movements are taking place. Vankee fishermen themselves will not pretend to denythat they fish wrongfuily; their usual excuse is, that necessity compels them to violate the convention. The following is from the St. John News:—Were the ligh tory ministry to retain power we have no doubt but that very pretty quarrel would be made out of this The following is from the St John News:—Were the high tory ministry to retain power we have no doubt but that a very pretty quarrel would be made out of this 'fich' story; but with a sensible, practical business government such as is likely to be formed by a fusion of parties, as the only possible result of the present election, it is likely that more moderate means may be taken to carry out the treaty regulations, and that the longwished for reciprocity may be agreed to as a compromise.

Importance of the Fisherie?

	Imports.		Exports.	
Tennage.	Dried.	Pickled.	Dried.	Pickled.
40104 304	4 061	25 493	211.425	42,274
841 77.873	2 423	18 013	252 199	36 508
42 70.900	1.265	14 678	256,083	40.846
48 73 000	2.640	12 334	174.220	20.198
44110 895	360	43.542	271,610	43,500
45 91 238	1 297	30 506	211.425	42 374
46 108.979	875	31 402	277.401	56.434
47101.628	8,274	91.113	258.870	30,976
48 126 210	\$1.826	122 594	206.549	22 445
49 110.874	22.520	138 508	197.157	25.570
60161.618	25 118	108.380	168 600	19 340
100 154	74 705	145 900	151 000	AT 45.4

The Varmouth Register says that a much smaller quan-tity of mackerel have thus far been brought in at that place Barn-table and Dennis, this year, than at a corres-ponding period last season.

derstand, he has determined to take the former course,

The Committee of Ways and Means have been asked to appropriate outfits for the missions to Prussia, England and Mexico, the ministers, now at those posts, all intend-

ing to come home this fall.

Some little filibustering was attempted in the execu tive ression of the Sensie yesterday, upon the reply of the President, calling for information and correspon with regard to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands The President stated that it would be incompatable with the public interests to give any information with regard to the matter. The object of the call was to bring out the fact, probably for use in the presidential contest, that the President threw cold water upon the aunexation pro-Only two senators spoke however.

No business of any importance was transacted by the Senate to-day in executive session.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ADJUTANT GENERAL. FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. Washington, July 30, 1852.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Cooper has been appointed Adjutant General. The Colonel is a gallant and accomplished officer, and his appointment will give general satisfaction to the army.

### Secretary Corwin In Canada.

ALBARY, July 30, 1852.

A despatch from Montreal says that Secretary Corwin passed through there to-day, having had an interview with the provincial government, supposed upon the

### THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

### Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1852.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR POSTPONED. Mr. Toucer. (dem.) of Conn., moved to postpone the private calendar till one o'clock.

Mr. HUNTER, (dem.) of Va., said at one o'clock he would move to take up the Indian Appropriation bill. Mesers, Cass and PRATT opposed the postponement; but the motion was agreed to—year 23, nayo 18.
LETTERS FROM MEXICAN MINISTERS RELATIVE TO THE BOUN-

A message was received from the President transmitting copies of letters written by Mexican Ministers

mitting copies of letters written by Mexican Ministers relative to the Siexican Boundary Commission. Referred. Various petitions were presented.

Mr. Mason, (dcm) of Va., moved the printing of the message and accompanying documents relative to the right of way over Tehuantepee. Agreed to concil Estonal close to be convicted by the Marke Free.

Mr. France. (whig) of Md., reported back the joint resciption from the House, to allow the Cangressional Giote and Appendix to pass through the mails free of extended and accompanies to the Committee on the Post office. The motion to refer was disagreed by, and the resolution was taken up.

Mr. Prance considered the resolution one of doubtful propriety. It was true the Globe was not a political paper and contained nothing but the proceedings of Congress, debates and laws; but it was also true that it was a private enterprise. Congress subscribed for a number gress, acontes and taws; but it was also true that it was a private enterprise. Congress subscitched for a number of cepies for each member, and those circulated under the franks of members. He thought it likely, if this privilege was extended, that other papers, not political, but of practical utility, would claim the same privilege. He thought the Senate was acting precipitately in the

Mr. Bortano. (dem.) of Ark., was in favor of the resoout. Borland, (dem.) of Ark, was in two of the reso-lution. It was to send out to the people the laws and the debates thereon, which would aid the people in placing a true construction on the laws. He thought it right and just.

Mr Burlen. (dem.) of S. C., said that so far as

Mr Butler. (dem) of S. C., said that so far as the circulation of the laws was concerned, separated from the debates, he would favor the resolution; but he would never go to debates to find the interpretation of the law. It was well known that one subject was frequently under consideration while another was discussed. He thought it would be as well to dispense with the publication of debates at all. Many good speeches were made, and some that were not so good. He would leave the subject open and let reporters steet what was good and publish it. He thought the resolutions ought to be changed so as to read. To encourage publics peaking and the propagation of much bad speaking. Mesric Hamilton and Pratt supported the resolution. Mr. Mason opposed it.

It was then passed, by years, 20; mays, 17.

Mr. Husser, Mr. Herrich and Mr. Mason opposed it. BUTLER. (dem ) of S. C. said that so far as

Mr. HUNTER moved to postpone the Private Calendar, to take up the Indian Appropriation bill Lost.
The Private Calendar was taken up, and two bills

The Private Calendar was taken up, and two bills were passed.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

A message was regived from the House, with the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Davis (whig) of Mass., moved that it be taken up for reference, which was lost.

Mr. Pavis said other Senators said the question was not understood.

Mr. Donos said one Eiver and Harbor bill was lost by tactics. This one would not be. The friends of the bill were now presared for any struggle of nerve of that sort

Mit. Donor said one Eiver and Harbor bill was lost by tactics. This one would not be. The friends of the bill were now prepared for any struggle of nerve of that sort which might be commenced.

Mir Russ, (dem ) of Texas, said this bill provided for many works of no nations! character, and left out many others. He hoped it would be referred, and that the committee would report proper amendments.

Mir Gwis, (dem ) of Cal., hoped the committee would remember that the United States had possessions on the Factic a fact which had never occurred to any committee who had ever reported a River and Harbor bill.

Mir. CLUMENS, (dem.) of Ais, said he was in favor of a proper bill, and as he did not know what was in this, he called for its reading in detail.

proper bill and as he did not know what was in tavor of a proper bill and as he did not know what was in this, he called for its reading in detail.

The question was taken again on taking up the bill, which was agreed to.

The bill was read once by its title.

Mr. Davis moved that it be read a second time, with a view to its reference.

Necers. Botler and Clemens objected. So the bill lies over.

over.
After an Executive Session the Senate adjourned to Monday.

# House of Representatives.

Washington, July 30, 1862. a political move against gen. scott prustrated. Mr. Olds rose to a question of privilege, saying that few days ago, while addressing the House on the Presidential question he remarked that the authorship of the letter of "Americus," published in the National Intelli-gener in 1848, was charged to General Scott, by promient whigs, who wished to defeat the nomination of Scott for President, and that neither Scott nor his friends had denied the charge. He repeated the charges, nd paused for a reply
Nr. Stanky asked what was before the House.

and paused for a reply
Mr. Starly asked what was before the House.
Mr. Olds replied, there was a question of veracity.

Shout this communication, between him and his collegue. Mr Bell.
Mr. Starly remarked, that was not a question of
privilege and he would sheet to everything of this
kind. Here the matter rested.

QUINTUS GIVEN TO THE BALLHOAD SOHEMY.
The House laid on the table, by yeas 22 to mays 73, the
motion to reconsider the vote by which the Michigan
Rairead bill was yesterday rejected.

FORTAGES IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.
Mr. Olds from the Committee on the Post Office, reperted a joint resclution, modifying the existing law for
the government of the Department in relation to Califormia and Oregon, which was referred to the Committee
of the Whole on the State of the Union.

FROFOSTION TO PREVENT STRAMBOAT RACING.

Mr. Sacrett maked, but did not obtain leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the proprinty of reporting a bill making it a capital offence for the officers and men employed
upon any steamboat on any waters of the United Scates,
and on which passengers are carried for hire, to be in any
way engaged in running any steamboat on which they
may be so employed in any race, trial of speed, or contest for rapidity of passage, with any other steamboat or
vessel

An unsuccessful attempt was made to consider private

An unsuccessful attempt was made to consider private

Was then taken up, and, under the operation of the

previous question, the House proceeded to vote on the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The first amendment was agreed to without division viz — To insert — and not above Troy, "after the word "Albany" in the following clause "for continuing the improvement of the Hudson river above and below Albany \$50,000."

The second amendment was read, "for the improvement of the James and Asponsation rivers, below the cities of Richmond and Petersburg, \$40,000.

When the year and mays were called on concurring in it.

when the year and mays were called on concurring in it.

Mr Mrade (dem of Va.) gave notice that he would call the year and mays on every clause of the bill, if they should be taken on this amendment.

The question however, was taken in that way, and decided affirmatively by years 105; mays, 62.

The House, by a vote of 90 year to 76 mays, concurred in the last amendment, as an additional section, authorizing the Commissioners of Wilmington, N. C., to levy and golded a temper duly not exceeding four cents per ton on all vessus of mot less than sixty tone for the nurpose of clearing out the obstructions in the mouth of Cape Fear river; and that to effect that purpose the said Commissioners be authorized to pledge the receipts from the said tonuage daty, to pay the Imerest or principal on any loan that may be effected for that purpose, provided the Legislature of North Carolina at its next session order and authorize such a tonuage daty.

There and several verbal amendments is the appropriations for Texas and Alabama, are the only ones made.

Mr Jouvsey, (dem 2 of Ga., moved that the bill be

made. Mr Joursess, (dem 3 of Ga., moved that the bill be laid on the table, which was regatived, by yeas 73, nays

104 The bill was then passed by year 103, nays 72, as an-

The bill was then passed by yeas 103, nays 72, as annexed:—

Year—Meer's Allicon of Pa., Appleton of Mass., Babceck, Barrere, Bartiett Beil, Bennett, Bewie, Boyd, Breuten, Brigs, Brows of N. J. Burrows, Campbell of Ohio, Cambell of Ill., Carther, Chandler, Chappano, Clark, Curtis, Bavis of Mass., Dawson, Dean, Dockery, Dotr, Dungan Durkee, Eastman, Edverton, Evans, Fibch, Florence, Floyd, Fewler, Fuller of Maine, Giddings, Goodenow, Goodrish, Green, Harper, Baws Haxell, Haven, Hobard, Honn. Horsford, John W. Howe, Thou M. Howe, Jr., of N. Y., Hunter, Ingersell, Aves, Johnson of Ohio, Johnson of Ark, King of R. I., Ring of N. Y., Kohns, Landry, Lockhart Mann, Martin, Miller, Miner, Maloney, Moore of Pa., Moore of I.a., Morre of I.a., Morre of I.a., Miller, Miner, Maloney, Moore of Pa., Moore of I.a., Richardson, Riddle, Robic, Saugett, Schermeshera, School craft, Schoolmaker, School craft, Schoolmake

# INDIAN DEPREDATIONS-EXCITEMENT AMONG THE WHITES.

New Orleans, July 29, 1852
We are in receipt of dates from the city of Mexico to

the 14th inst. Great excitement was manifested in consequence of the daring depredations of the Indians. The Zacatacus tribe lately attacked a town not more than one hundred miles from the capital.

### Double Execution at Poughkeepsic. A WHITE WOMAN AND A NEGRO HUNG. Poughkeersie, July 30, 1852.

Ann Heag (white) and Jones Williams (negro) this day suffered the extreme penalty of the law in our court house. The former was convicted of the murder of her and the latter, of the murder of his step-child, by the commission of a raps. in January lasts The woman was there's one years of age, and the negro twenty-seven. Both declared their isnocence, and marched to the gallows with firm steps. The woman was convicted of lows with firm steps. The woman was convicted of peisoning her husband, and although she admitted he died from the effects of arscaic, she denied her guilt. There are many interesting features in her-case. She was a woman of noble appearance, naturally serewd and intelligent, but without education.

The todies of the two were this evoning buried in the grounds attached to our court house. Sheriff Moray performed his duty well.

Detention of an American Vessel at Tri-

PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1852. Captain Kepperholdt, of the brig Chabras, at Phila-lelphia from Trinidad de Cuba, reports that while his vessel was awaiting the arrival of the pilot, preparatory to going to sea, on the morning of the 8th inst., the cap sin of the port came on board, with a letter from th American Consul granting permission to search the brig or three young men who were missing without having the necessary pursports, and who were missing without having the necessary pursports, and who were supposed to be (ther on board the Cimbrus or the bark Louisa Caroline, also lying in port. After the search, Capt. K. requested to have the pilot sent off to him, but was unable to obtain one without the permission of the Governor, which was not received until the 10th, at which time, after another search for the missing men, the brig was allowed to preceed.

## Death of Gen. Jesse Armstrong.

Con. Jerse Armstrong, a well known and prominen titizen of this place, died this morning. He was a mem er of the Assembly in 1849, and was the democratic can lidate for Senator last fall.

## Items from the South.

BALTIMORE, July 30, 1852. The Southern mail, which arrived to-day, brought n hing from beyond Mobile, and to night we have nothin South of Richmond.

The Richmond papers state that Mr. Winston, who was so severely beaten by his slave, is slowly recovering. He has been informed of the death of his wife and child, but not that they were naurdered.

The examination of the brothers Rand commenced today at Postemauth.

Jeseph Reid, a brother of Hon. Wm. B. Reid, the District Attorney of Philadelphia, and attached to the United States Coast Survey, fell from his vessel on the night of the 28th, and was drowned.

Dr. Halzey farmerly of New Jersey, and a surgeon in the American army during the Mexican war, died, a short lime since, in Vicksburg.

General Scott's better to the Scuthern rights men has been received at Montgomery, and does not appear to give much satisfaction.

## Fatal Rallroad Accident.

The down train on the Jersey railread, about half a mile above Burlington, came in contact with a wagon, crossing the track containing an old man and a boy, the boy and horse were killed, and the old man considerably injured. Their names are unknown.

Markets.

Charleston, July 29, 1852.

The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 900 bales at piles ranging from 7% at 11% c. The transactions of the week have been 2.000 bales. Prices exhibited an adarce more particularly on middling and lower qualities of Mc. The receipts of the week have been 2.000 bales not the stock on hand amounts to 8.100 bales.

Later from Bermuda and St. Thomas. By the arrival of the steamer Merlin, from Bermuda

we have advices to the 26th inst. The session of the Legislature will, in all probability, be brought to a close on Monday next, the 26th inst. The session commenced on the 25th of May, during which period the Assembly have met but twenty-three times, and the amount of business performed is unprecedented. Three times a week is as much as was got through with during the last session which extended over a period of six months. Twenty-two bills have been enacted this session—(about the last)—with the business that was sent up by the corporation of Hamilton for the approval of the Legislature. A vast number of whaler have passed these islands during the months of April. May. June, and July, all bound cast, in rearch of lich. The bark Franklin, Lopez, passed on the 30th ult., with 70 barrels oil; schr. Virginian, Pittingill, three months out. 185 barrels sperm oil, passed 20th ult. A number of the vessels called off for the purpose of obtaining onions and potatoes, which they obtained without delay. There were three in sight to day. There has been a number of showers of rain for the last two weeks, previous to which there had been no rain since January last. It is reported that the Governor Captain elect will be a passenger in the next steamer for New York Sept. 20th.

From St. Thomas there is no news of any importance. The hurdeane reason has commenced the winds blowing fresh from the S.S.E.—vessels having long passages. Rain is wanted very much. Several vessels are up for the windward islands; names not known. week is as much as was got through with during the last

LATER FROM RIO JANEIRO.-By the arrival of the

Wilhelmine, we have advices from Rio Janeiro to the 18th of June, being fifteen days later. The sickness at that place had nearly all disappeared. There was no general news of importance.

## Newspaper Postage.

MR. BENNETT:—

Why is it that the Post Office department in this city vary the rate of postage on the Herald ? A few days ago I mailed a Herald (single sheet) to Mouroe county, Georgia, and the charge for postage was two cents. This morning I mailed another Herald (single sheet) to the same Post Office, and am charged four cents postage. Why is it?

July 20th, 1852.

City Intelligence.

The Montreal Supplies of the French opers company and other arists give a benefit at Castle disidenthis evening, for the Montreal sufferers. The ebject alone of the performance ought to fill the garden.

Violent Assault of a Husband upon his Wipe. And for Fatal Result.—Coroner Ives yesterday held an inqu. No at No. 221 Grand street, upon the body of Mrs. Louisa Hebeocker, a native of Germany aged ninetsen years, who came to her death, as alliged in consequence of the violence inflicted upon her percen by her husband. Finderick Hebeocker. She died last Thursday night. The following evidence was elicited before the Coroner.—

Wm J Birch testified that about 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon he heard a noise in the basement of No. 221 Grand street, which was used as a boar shop by Frederick Hebeocker: a crowd had collected about the door, he entered and saw a man striffe the deceased, and them disappear.

W. A. Keane, of 221 Grand street, testified to being

271 Grand street, which was used as a her shop by rice derick Hebeceker a crowd had collected about the door; he entered and saw a man strike the deceased, and them disappear.

W. A. Keane, of 221 Grand street, testified to being attracted to the basement of the house, by hearing a noise and observing a crowd collected about the door. He entered and saw Mrs. Rebeceker sitting upon the stops; she appeared to have been severely banded: her hair was disarranged, and she was crying. "I was," said he, "in the place sometime atterwards, and saw her them apparently very hit; I told her husbond he had better send for a physician; he did so; I saw no blows struck."

A post-mortem canonication was made by Dr. Lidell, who found a bruise on the forchead, and another under the scalp; also, bruises on the right arm; the brain and lungs were congested, the liver emerged. In the opinion of Dr. Lidell, the immediate came of death was premature labor. Tollecte, he said, would occasion this, but the deceased was not a healthy woman.

The jury, in refer noe to the deceased woman readered a verdict that she came to her death by having premature labor caused by injuries received at the hands of her busband on the 28th last. In this case of the child, the following verdict was rendered, viz.—That the said male child cause to its death by being prematurely and still bors consequent upon the injuries inflicted on its mother by the hands of her husband. Upon the rendicion of the verdict, the Goroner held the accused be await the scilon of the Grand Jury.

The Weathers—The very heavy rain of the preceding night, alsated at an early hour on yesterday moraing; an ecasional sprinkling, however, was observable to eight o'ciock. The thermometer in the Hearan building ranged as follows during the day. At noon, 82 degrees at three P. M., 85½ degrees, and at six P. M., 85 degrees, and at six P. M.,

b6 degrees.

American Sunday School Union —At the last stated meeting of the Board of Managers, held upon the 21st instant, reports were received from fifty-one missionaries, exhibiting the pleasing results of their arduous labor in fourteen different States, for a mouth then ended Intelligence was received of the safe arrival at Panama of the Rev. A. H. Myers, the society's agent upon the Pacific coast. The following is the substance of the report, as regards schools, staff of officers, and finances, &c.—New schools organized, 353, schools visited 396, teachers in these schools, 5458; pupils, 35,500; society's publications rold; 56 201 08, given away, \$1 327 44

Draft by Drowning —Coroner Ives held an inquest on

DEATH BY DROWNING—Coroner Ives held an inquest one yesterdey afternoon at the foot of Seventeenth street. North river, upon the body of Charles McKinley, a matter of Irelana, who was found dead in the dock at that place. The decessed was a stonecutter by trade. He was mining from his place of residence since theselay last. The jury returned a verdict of drowning under circumstances to them unknown.

to them unknown.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A House Roor.—A woman named Mary Narcott was killed, at 12 % clock. Wednesday night, by falling from the roof of the three story house No. 313 West street. Some doubts are entartained whether the casualty resulted from accident or whether staddd not jump down with intent to commit suicide. The Coroner was notified yesterday morning.

Accident from Blasting—A man named Patrick Daly was very seriously injured on Wednesday, by the premature explosion of a charge of gunpowder which he had arranged for the purpose of blasting a rock. His head, face and legs were very much burned. He was taken home by officer Woodruff, of the Nineteenth district. Sun Struck —A man was found in a very weak state, lying upon the ground in Twelfth street, near Avenue C. or Thursday evening. It was found that he was laboring maker the effect of sun stroke. When recovered he was taken home by the officers.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of Pugilists.—Two pogilistic geniuses, named William Hastings, alias "Dublin Tricks" and George Lees, were arrested by officer Webster, of the Pifth ward police, about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning charged with fighting together, creating a disturbance, and a breach of the peace. They were conveyed before Justice Wood in the morning at 7 o'clock, and were held to beak in the sum of \$200 for their good behaviour for the next six months; they of course put in the ball, and were liberated from custody.

Theatrical and Austeal.

Bowers Theatre,—Notwithstanding the intense heat of the season the necromency of Macallister is witnessed every night by large and respectable tudiences, who give testimony of their approbation by warra and enthusiastic cheers. Macallister is one of the most dexterous members of his profession—he accomplishes everything in his art with ease and elegance, and the spectators seem supprised at his wonderful feats of legerdemain.

priced at his wonderful feats of legerdemain.

Broadway Theatra —The great Wizard of the North, Mr. Anderson continues to draw large houses. Whether this circumstance arises from his astonishing tricks, which are so deceptive that not one of his audience can discover the slightest clue to the surprising feats of nearonascopy performed by him or whether it is that numbers are attracted to taste the nectar from his magic bottle, we know not Suffice it to say, all seem delighted with his performances.

his performances.

Nullo's Garden.—The French and Spanish dancers, who are so much admired for the superior style and elegence of their art, will appear to night in several popular dances. The dances selected consist of the pas de deux "De la Muette de Portici," the "Cracovienne," "Le Bolero de Cadiz," "Pas seul Tyrolean." "La Viennoise," and "Castagnettes Finaie." The dramatic company will appear in the comedy of the "Widow's Victim."

pear in the comedy of the "Widow's Victim."

NATIONAL THEATHE.—Purdy's exertions at this establishment are crowned with success, his house being crowded almost to suffication every night. This is not surprising as the entertainments are exceedingly attractive. He not only gives the necromanile feats of Cordova which are every night received with cheers, but he also gives two dramatic performances. "Kenneth," mecromancy, and the deama of the "Yankee Pedier," tonight.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The amusements for this after-

American Museum.—The amusements for this afternoon and evening are highly attractive. The Anacondas, Eca Censtrictors, Happy Family, Living Ostrich, Gerean Sculpture, and Ourang Outang, can all be seen during the day and evening.

Censerv's Opera House.—This resort continues to be as well patronized as ever. Christy's Minstrels announce a fine programme for this evening.

Woon's Minstraits.—The annusement provided by this favorite hand of negro performers, for this evening, comprises many attractive features.

Brooklyn Museum.—The citizens of Brooklyn have another inviting bill of entertainment offered them this evening, at the Brooklyn Museum. The tragedy of Richard Hil., with Mr. Scott as Richard, and Mr. Lyster as Richmond, will be played.

Benefit of Mis. A. Richert.—This celebrated actress, who has for a number of years contributed to the amusement of our citizens, takes a benefit at the Brooklyn Museum. on Monday evening. The bill is a good one, and no doubt her friends and admirers' will give her a bumper.

The French Opera and Vaudeville Company, together with the Rouset Family, commence an engagement, at Castle Garden, on Monday evening.

Marane Anna Bestor gave a concert at Providence last eveniog.

Carmeters Haves has authorized the Buffalo Commer-

last evening.

CATHERINE HAVES has authorized the Buffalo Commercial Advertise to say that she does not contemplate resuming her concerts until autumn.

Personal Intelligence.

Senator Bradbury. of Maine, arrived at his residence in Angueta, on Saturday last; but was to return to his seat in the Senate in a few days.

Governor Hubbard. of Maine, has left the capital, and is now on a rural excursion to the interior.

At the Union Place Hotel.—Don Gonzales Alphonso and family, Havana: B. B. Rutherford, England; J. & D. C. Leather, Liverpool; M. C. Deale, Philadelphia; J. B. Divine, New Orleans; Wm. Clasy, Baltimore; Don Jose Urisa, South America, and 20 others.

At the Irving House.—Commodores Perry and Parker, U. S. N.; Capt. Tansill, U. S. Marines; Lt. Contee, U. S. N.; Gov. McCall Fla.; Phil. Stockton, U. S. A.; Capt. Black, British Army; John Murray, do.; J. W. Matson, do.; Hon. D. T. Jones, Washington; J. L. Wibray, Esq., N. O.; J. D. Jones, Cheinnall; Hom. J. C. Wright, Commissioner, Albany; A. W. H. Clapp, Portland, Me.; and 177 others.

At the American.—T. Barton, Norfolk; W. H. Paerr, Ga.; J. Wheling, Boston; James P. O'Reily and family, Yazoo City; Thos. Dunion, Philadelphia; C. D. Allen, Ky.; H. M. Burton, Tennessee; A. Whipple, Barbadoes; R. Finley, St. Croix; and 58 others.

At the Assor—T. Robinson, Conn.; Dr. Clarke, Hartford; W. B. Hamilton, Toronto; Tom Gate, Memphis; A. Vaffic, Louisville; D. Rudd do.; Col Cott, Hartford; Hon. Frank Jensins, Jerrey; and 130 others.

At the Howard.—Dr. Shortt, England; W. W. Wilson, Faltimore; S. French, Stanford; N. Creston, New Orleans; Capt. Hazard, Buffalo; E. T. Pikkinson, Richmond; M. A. Santos, Norfolk; R. K. Love, Cincinnat; J. Purdy, Washington; and 80 others.

For Europe.—The steamship Humboldt, Capt. Lines, will depart to day for Havre, via Cowes. She had, yesterday, about 120 passengers engaged.

THE STEAMSHIP BROTHER JONATHAN, which left h

on the 13th of April last, for San Francisco, was at Ric

Janeiro on the 22d of June, caulking.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
On Monday, the 25th inst, in longitude 68, latitude
40 37, the pilot boat Moses H. Grinnell, hove out one of
her boats to board the ship George Canning, of Hamburg.
After putting the pilot on board, two men—Wm. Smith
and Issac Gaynor—left the ship to return to the boat;
but in consequence of a dense for setting in at the time,
the pilot boat was unable to find the yawl and the two
men. After a search of three days, and firing a gum
every hour, we were obliged to give up the search, and
return to the city, hoping they may be picked up by some
ship, and returned safe to their families. Yours,
Ship, and returned safe to their families. Yours,